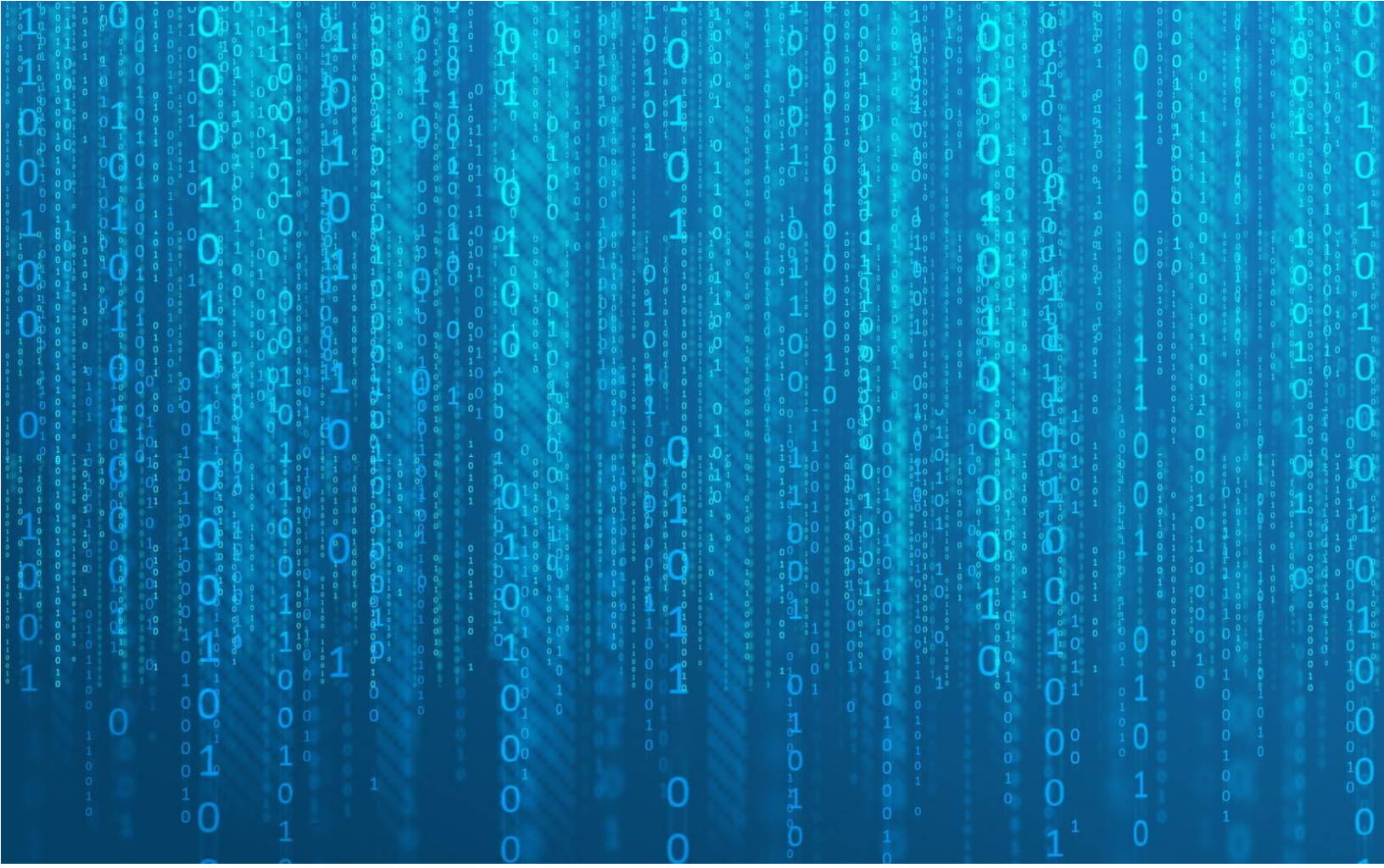

CSIRC REPORTS

Monthly Analytic Synopsis

January FY18

EPA Computer Security Incident Response Capability

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(b) (5)

Revision Log

Date	Version No.	Description	Author	Reviewer	Review Date
08/05/2013	1.0	Release Version	(b) (6)		08/02/2013
08/05/2014	2.0	Version 2.0	(b) (6)		08/01/2014
10/05/2015	3.0	Version 3.0	(b) (6)		10/02/2015
03/07/2017	4.0	Version 4.0	(b) (6)		03/03/2017

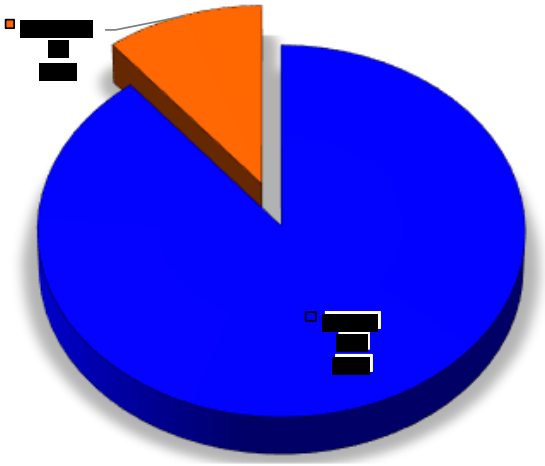
1 Executive Summary

1.1 (b) (5)

[redacted]

Drill Down

[redacted]



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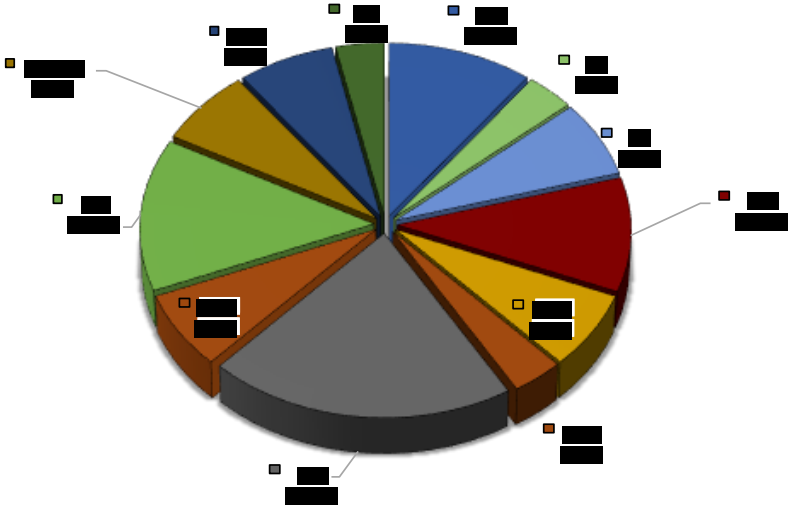

1.2 (b) (5)

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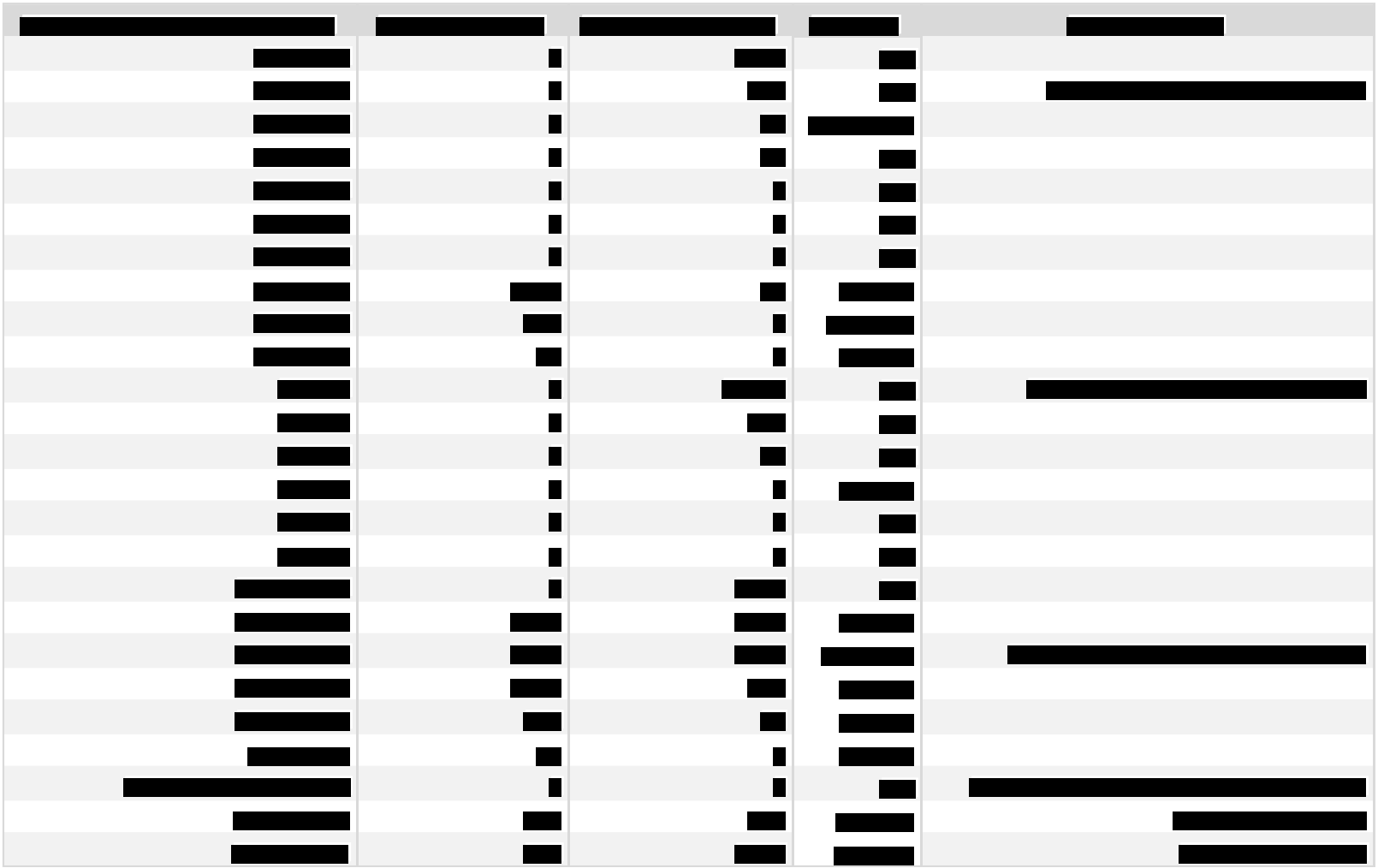

2 BigFix Based Reports

2.1 (b) (5)

(b) (5)

(b) (5)

(b) (5)

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(b) (5)

(b) (5)

(b) (5)

(b) (5)

(b) (5)

[redacted]

(b) (5)

[redacted]

(b) (5)

(b) (5)

(b) (5)

[redacted]

(b) (5)

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(b) (5)

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(b) (5)

(b) (5)

(b) (5)

2.2 (b) (5) [redacted]

(b) (5) [redacted]

(b) (5) [redacted]

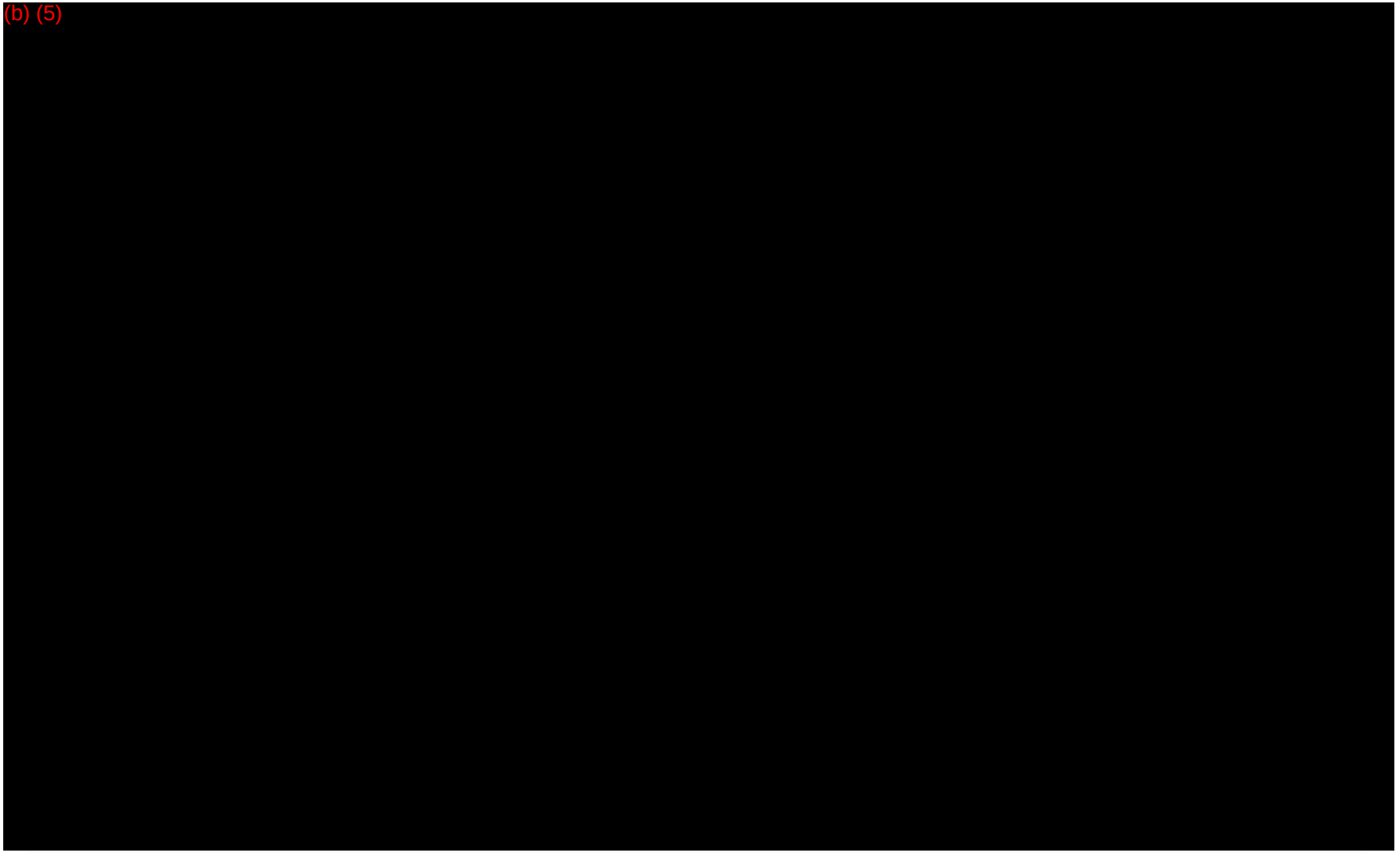
(b) (5)

3 Remedy Based Reports

3.1 (b) (5)

(b) (5)

(b) (5)



3.2 Event Report

Per NIST SP 800-61 (rev 2), an **Event** is any observable occurrence in a system or network. An **Incident** is a violation or imminent threat of violation of computer security policies, acceptable use policies, or standard security practices.

Examples of **Events** include the following:

- User receives a phishing email and does not click on the link.
- While browsing the Internet, a user receives a pop-up from Microsoft support stating their system has a virus and to call a 1-800 number to help resolve the issue. The request is ignored and the pop-up is simply closed.
- User attempts to access a particular webpage, but is inadvertently redirected to another webpage. The user is prompted to click on a link for a Flash Player update. No clicking takes place.

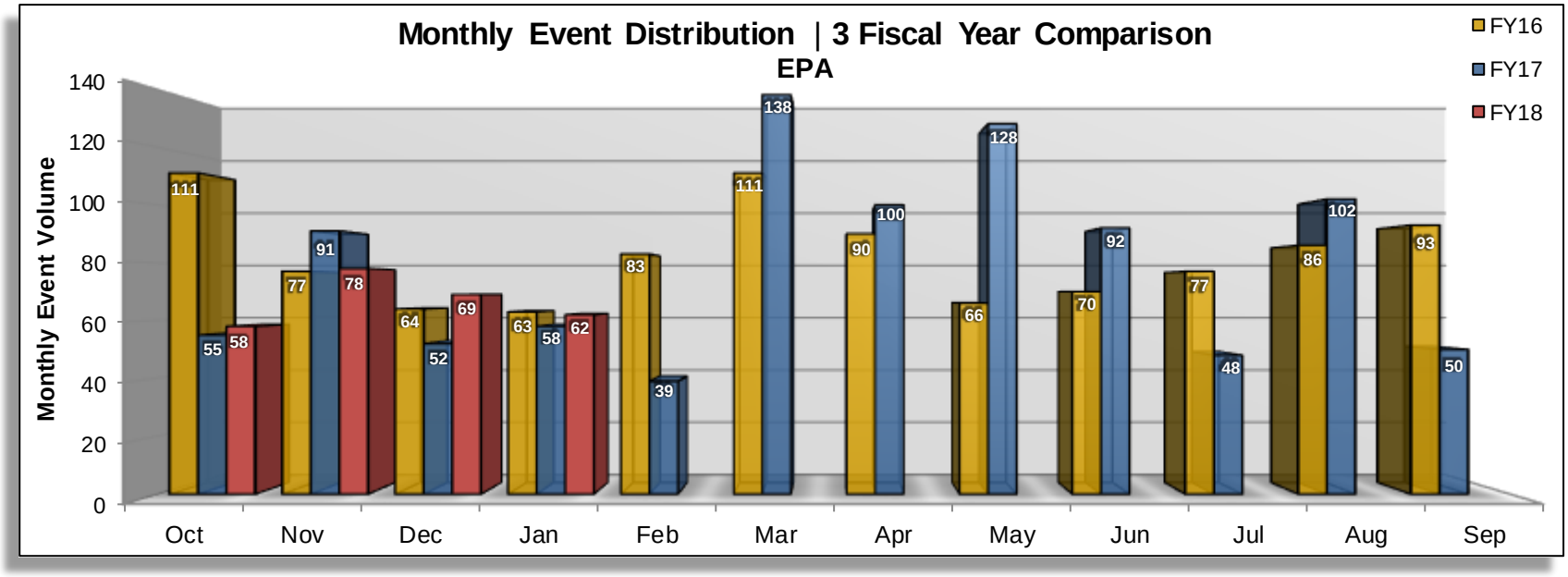
Examples of **Incidents** include the following:

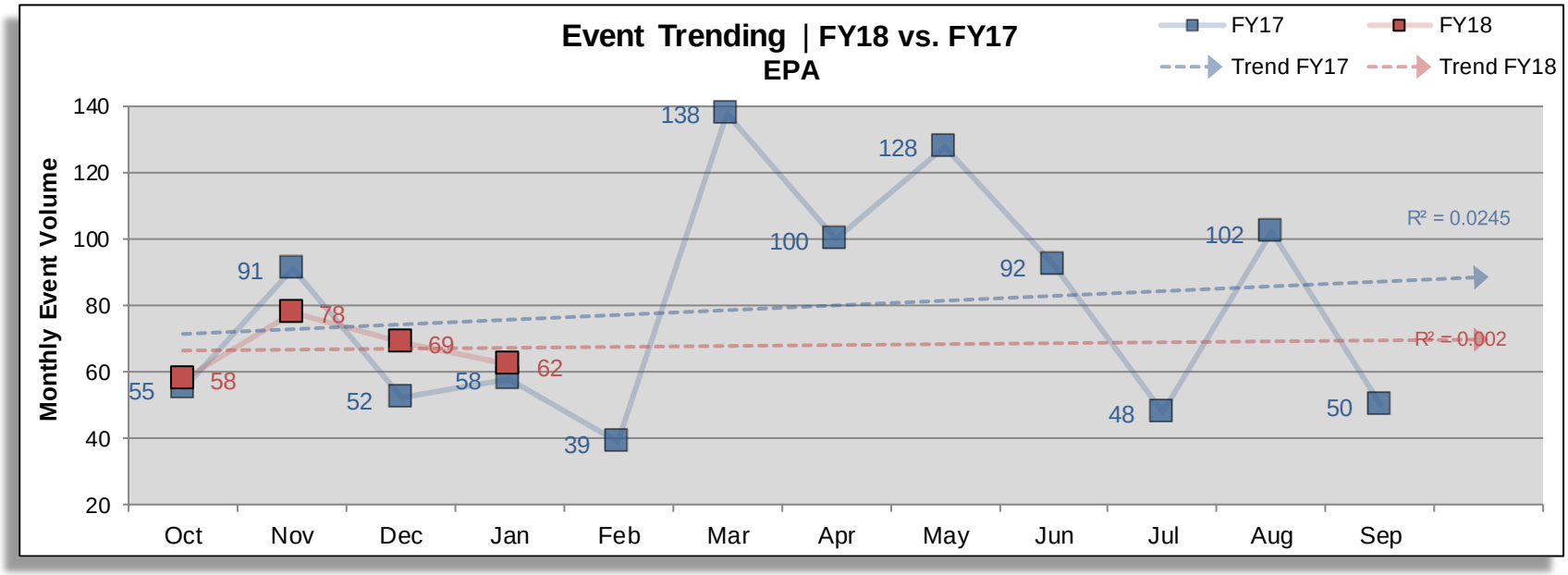
- User receives a phishing email & clicks on the link, which takes the user to a fake Microsoft website. LAN & password information is provided.
- While browsing the Internet, a user receives a pop-up from Microsoft support stating their system has a virus and to call a 1-800 number to help resolve the issue. The user calls the listed phone number and gets deceived into providing PII, CBI, or through a series of downloads allows the fake Microsoft technician unauthorized access to the system.
- User attempts to access a particular webpage, but is inadvertently redirected to another webpage. The user is prompted to click on a link for a Flash Player update. Upon clicking the link, a trojan horse is downloaded and a compromise takes place.

FY18	Corresponding Statistics for Computer Security Events
Average (monthly):	The agency is incurring an average of **66.8** computer security related events/incidents **per month** in FY18.
Average (daily):	The agency is incurring an average of **3.3** computer security related events/incidents **per business day** in FY18.
High Month:	**November** is currently the most active month in FY18 with **78** events/incidents. Represents **29%** of all events/incidents in FY18.
Low Month:	**October** is currently the least active month in FY18 with **58** events/incidents. Represents **22%** of all events/incidents in FY18.
(b) (5)	(b) (5)
Trend (slope):	Events/Incidents for FY18 (Oct 2017 through Sep 2018) have an **upward trend ▲** (i.e. slope of linear regression) of **0.0881.**

FY17	Corresponding Statistics for Computer Security Events
Average (monthly):	The agency incurred an average of **79.4** computer security related events/incidents **per month** in FY17.
Average (daily):	The agency incurred an average of **3.8** computer security related events/incidents **per business day** in FY17.
High Month:	**March** was the most active month in FY17 with **138** events/incidents. Represented **14.5%** of all events/incidents in FY17.
Low Month:	**February** was the least active month in FY17 with **39** events/incidents. Represented **4.1%** of all events/incidents in FY17.
(b) (5)	(b) (5)
Trend (slope):	Events/Incidents for FY17 (Oct 2016 through Sep 2017) had an **upward trend ▲** (i.e. slope of linear regression) of **0.0169.**

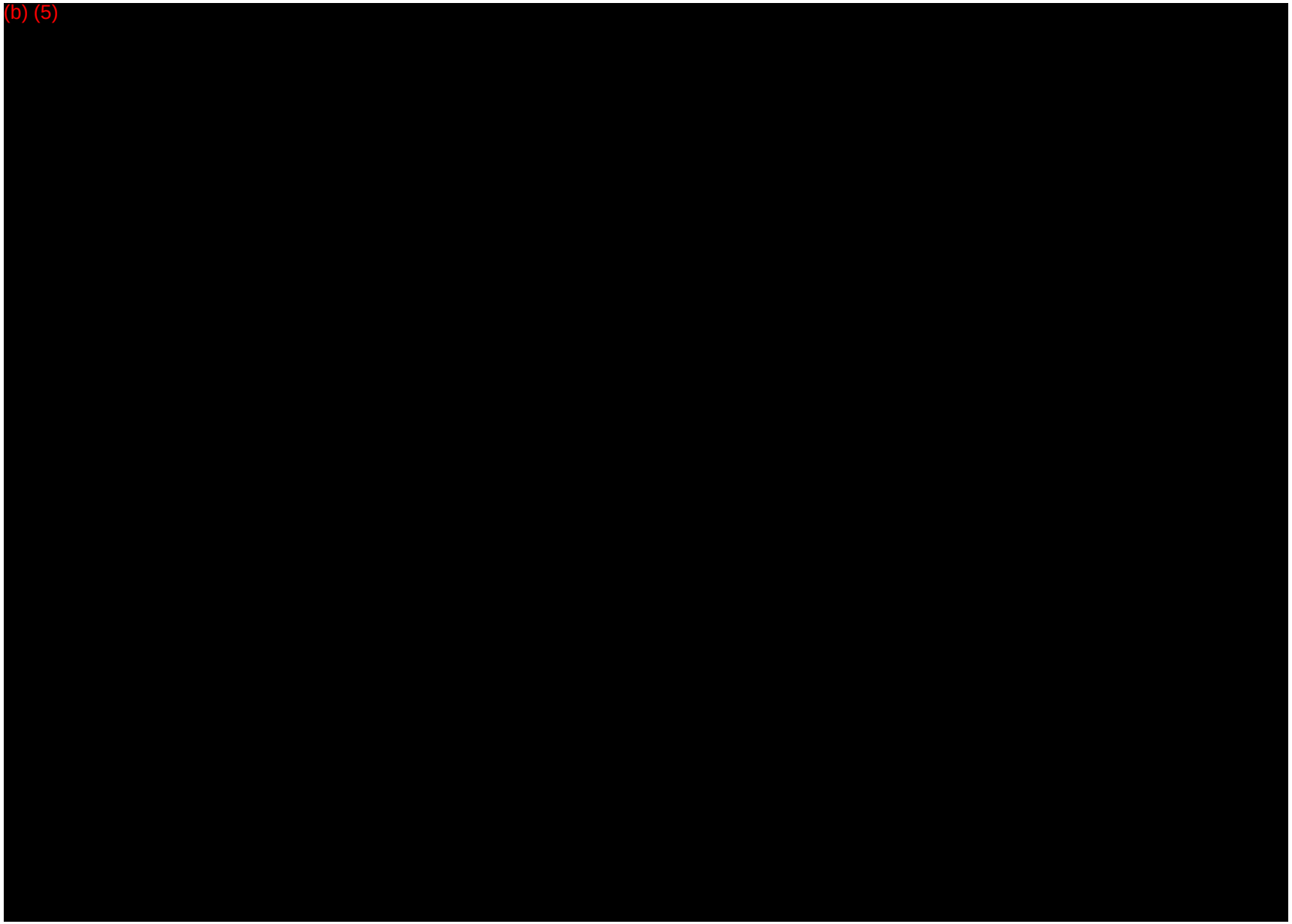
Exhibit 15: Event Report | Volume and Trending



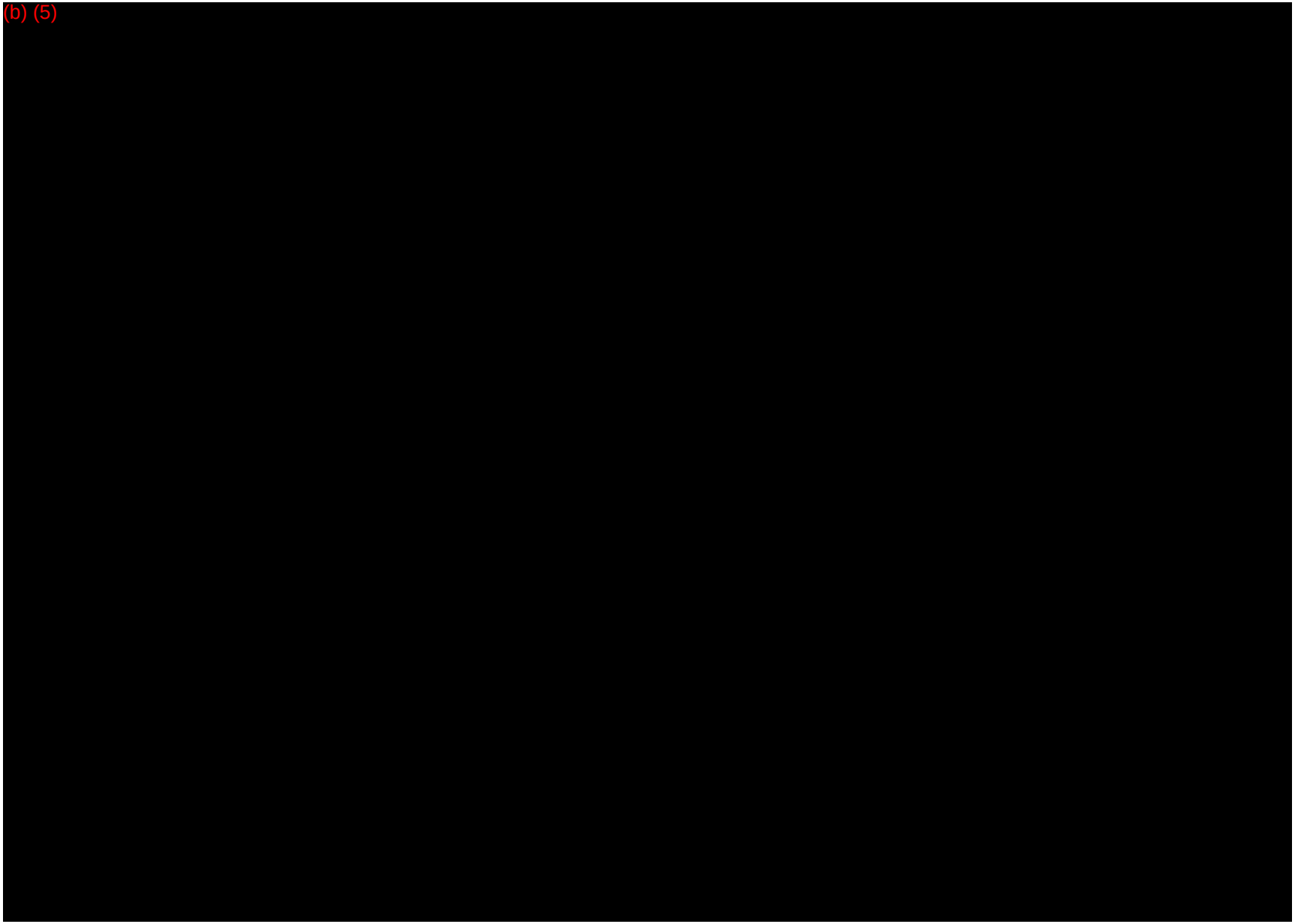


« Return to Table of Contents

(b) (5)



(b) (5)



3.3 Event Category Report

The purpose of this report is to show what attacks are occurring, the volume of each, and associated trending. Data for this report is derived from a monthly Remedy data extraction (i.e. Remedy Tier 2). Remedy Tier 2 adheres to the CSIRC Incident Categorization Matrix. Event data includes incidents unless otherwise noted. The report reflects exactly how the data is recorded in Remedy. Data is updated by the 5th business day of each month.

Cat 0	**Exercise / Network Defense Testing** | Default Criticality: Defined by exercise | US-CERT Reporting Requirement: n/a
Cat 1	**Unauthorized Access & System Compromise** | Default Criticality: High | US-CERT Reporting Requirement: 1 hour
Cat 2	**Denial of Service (DoS)** | Default Criticality: High | US-CERT Reporting Requirement: 2 hours
Cat 3	**Malicious Code** | Default Criticality: Medium | US-CERT Reporting Requirement: 2 hours
Cat 4	**Improper Usage** | Default Criticality: Medium | US-CERT Reporting Requirement: Weekly
Cat 5	**Unauthorized Scans / Probes / Attempted Access** | Default Criticality: Medium | US-CERT Reporting Req: Monthly
Cat 6	**Investigation** | Default Criticality: Medium | US-CERT Reporting Requirement: n/a
Cat 7	**Currently Unused**
Cat 8	**Personally Identifiable Information (PII)** | Default Criticality: Medium | US-CERT Reporting Requirement: 1 hour

(b) (5)

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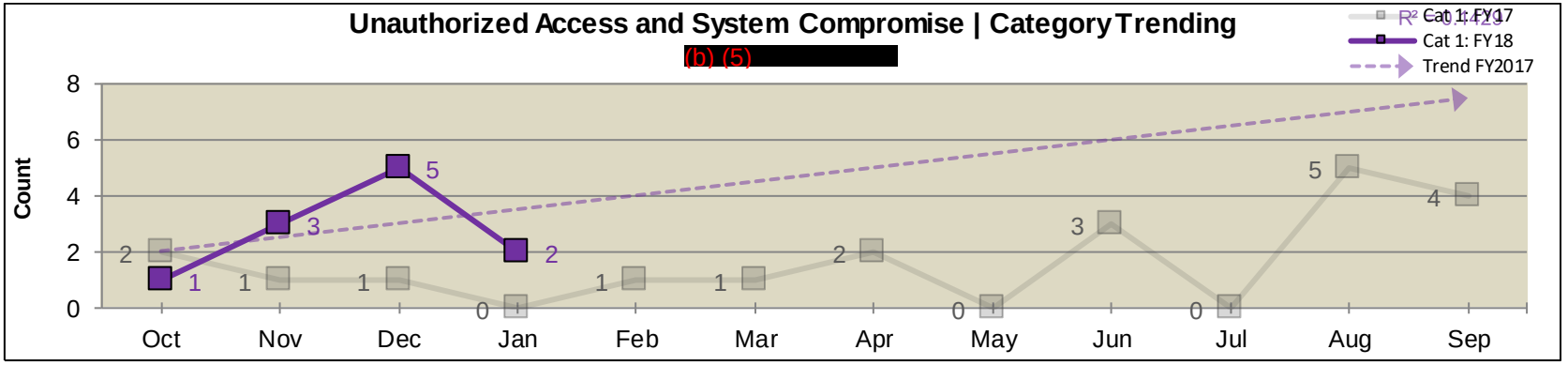
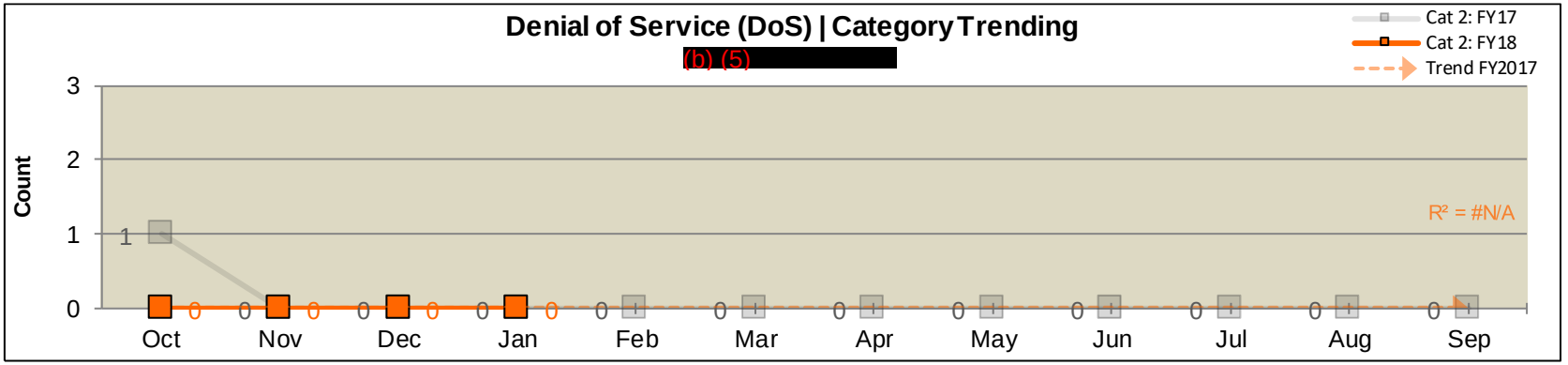
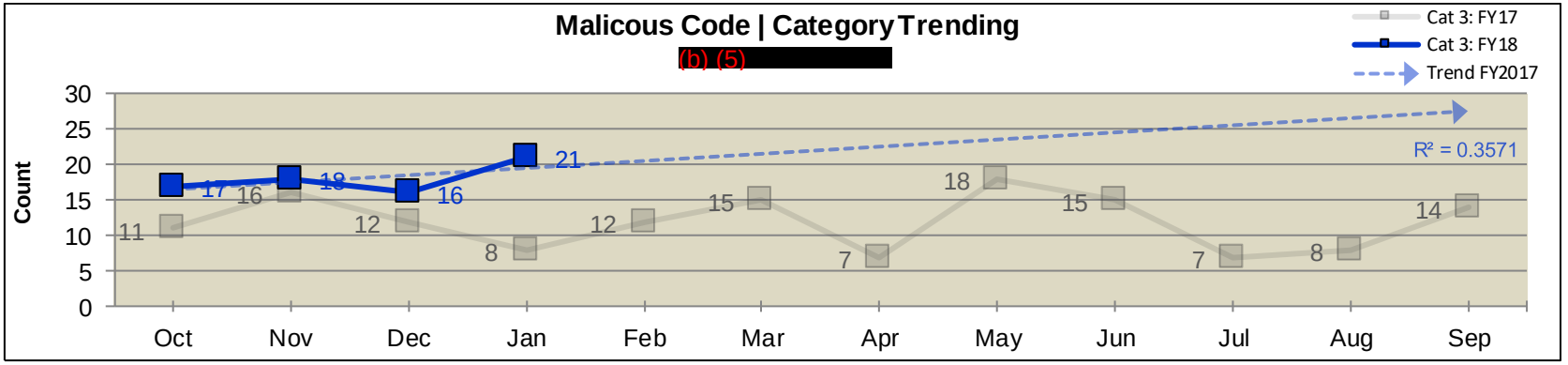
(b) (5)

[redacted]

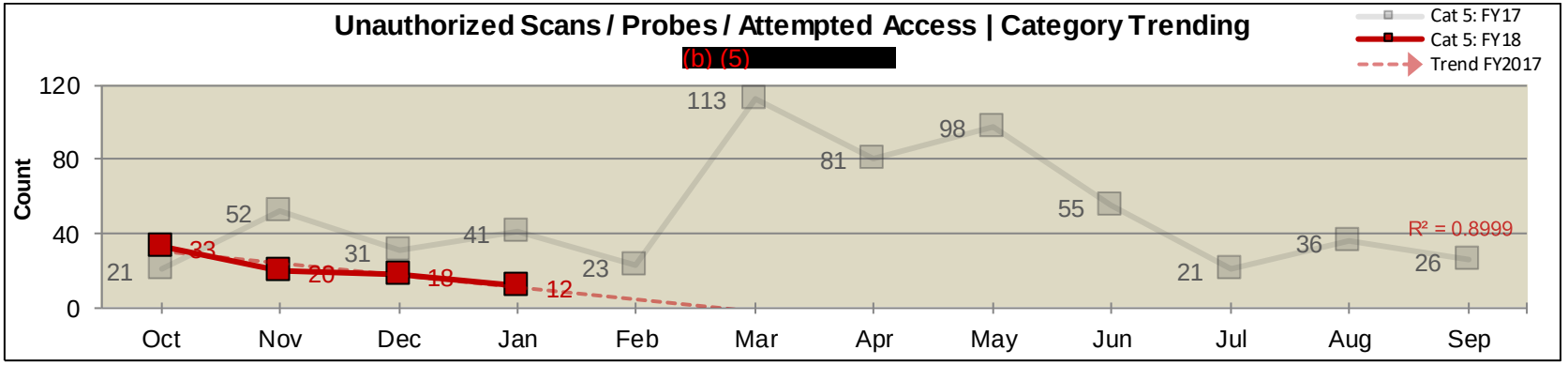
(b) (5)


Unauthorized Access and System Compromise | Category Trending
(b) (5)
Cat 1: FY17
Cat 1: FY18
Trend FY2017
Count
Oct
Nov
Dec
Jan
Feb
Mar
Apr
May
Jun
Jul
Aug
Sep

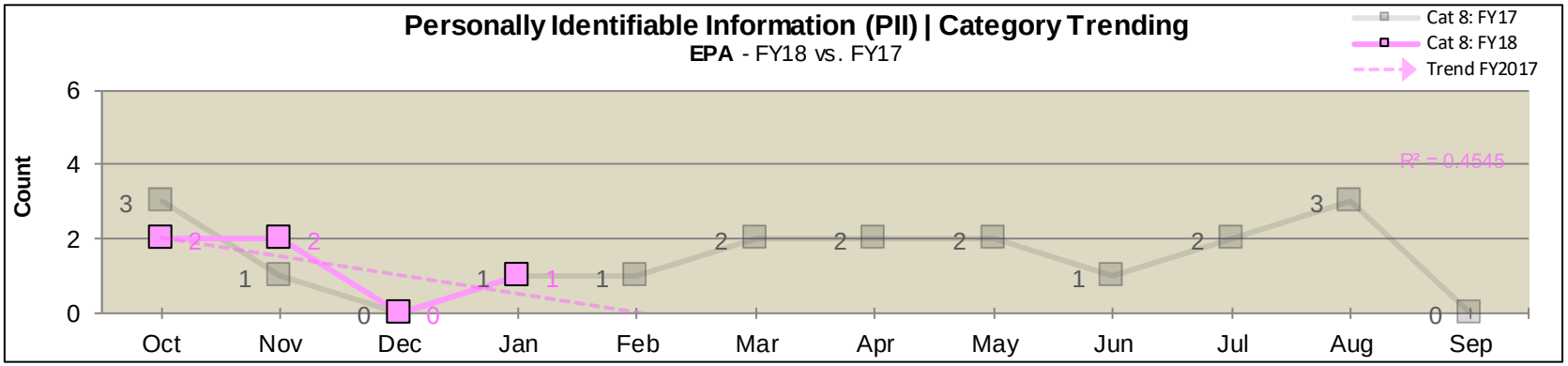

Denial of Service (DoS) | Category Trending
(b) (5)
Cat 2: FY17
Cat 2: FY18
Trend FY2017
R² = #N/A
Count
Oct
Nov
Dec
Jan
Feb
Mar
Apr
May
Jun
Jul
Aug
Sep


Malicous Code | Category Trending
(b) (5)
Cat 3: FY17
Cat 3: FY18
Trend FY2017
Count
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
11
17
16
18
16
21
12
8
12
15
7
18
15
7
8
14
R² = 0.3571
Oct
Nov
Dec
Jan
Feb
Mar
Apr
May
Jun
Jul
Aug
Sep

(b) (5)


Unauthorized Scans / Probes / Attempted Access | Category Trending
(b) (5)
Cat 5: FY17
Cat 5: FY18
Trend FY2017
Count
120
80
40
0
21
33
52
20
31
18
41
12
23
113
81
98
55
21
36
26
R² = 0.8999
Oct
Nov
Dec
Jan
Feb
Mar
Apr
May
Jun
Jul
Aug
Sep

(b) (5)


Personally Identifiable Information (PII) | Category Trending
EPA - FY18 vs. FY17
Cat 8: FY17
Cat 8: FY18
Trend FY2017
Count
6
4
2
0
R² = 0.4545
3
2
1
2
0
0
1
1
1
2
2
2
1
2
3
0
Oct
Nov
Dec
Jan
Feb
Mar
Apr
May
Jun
Jul
Aug
Sep

3.4 Attack Vector Report | NIST SP 800-61 (rev 2)

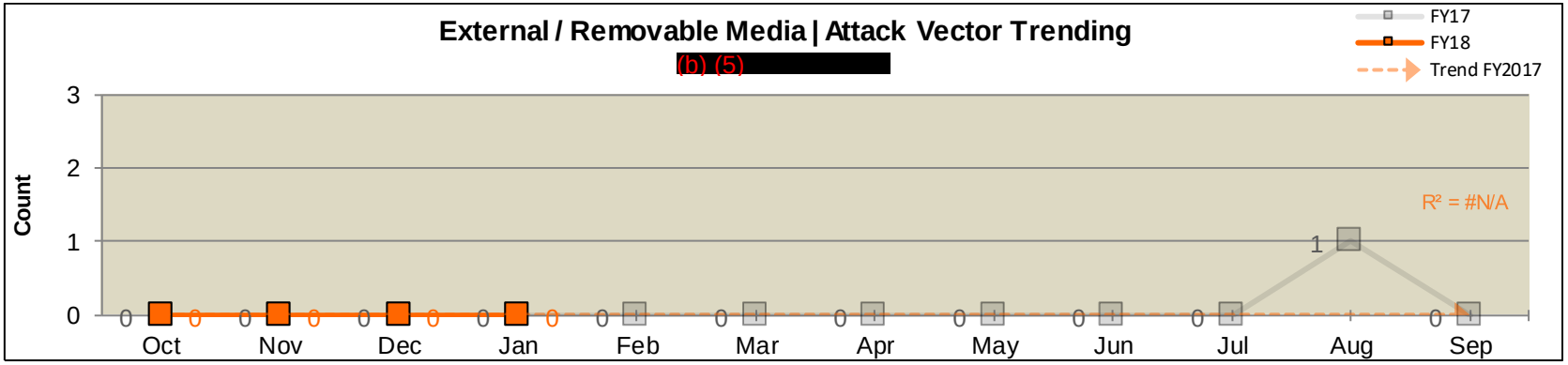
The purpose of this report is to show how attacks are occurring, the volume of each, trending, and annual comparisons. Data for this report is derived from a monthly Remedy data extraction (i.e. Remedy Tier 3). Remedy Tier 3 adheres to the official NIST SP 800-61 (rev 2) attack vectors. Event data includes incidents unless otherwise noted. The report reflects exactly how the data is recorded in Remedy. Data is updated by the 5th business day of each month.

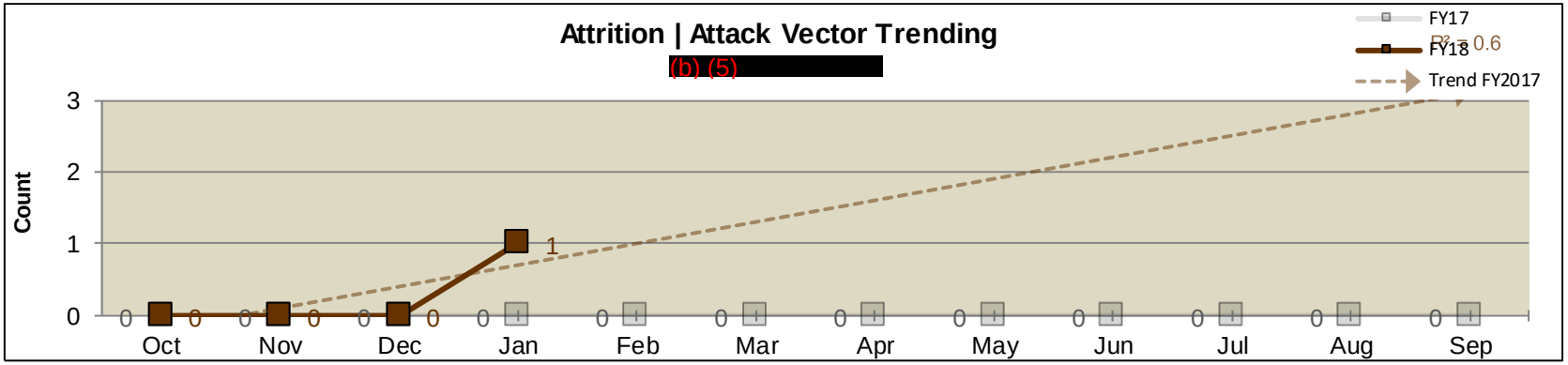
Attack Vector	NIST SP 800-61 (rev 2): Attack Vector Definitions
External / Removable Media:	An attack executed from removable media or a peripheral device—for example, malicious code spreading onto a system from an infected USB flash drive.
Attrition:	An attack that employs brute force methods to compromise, degrade, or destroy systems, networks, or services (e.g., a DDoS intended to impair or deny access to a service or application; a brute force attack against an authentication mechanism, such as passwords, CAPTCHAS, or digital signatures).
Web:	An attack executed from a website or web-based application—for example, a cross-site scripting attack used to steal credentials or a redirect to a site that exploits a browser vulnerability and installs malware.
Email:	An attack executed via an email message or attachment—for example, exploit code disguised as an attached document or a link to a malicious website in the body of an email message.
Impersonation:	An attack involving replacement of something benign with something malicious—for example, spoofing, man in the middle attacks, rogue wireless access points, and SQL injection attacks all involve impersonation.
Improper Usage:	Any incident resulting from violation of an organization's acceptable usage policies by an authorized user, excluding the above categories; (Ex) a user installs file sharing software, leading to the loss of data; or a user performs illegal activities on a system.
Loss or Theft of Equipment:	The loss or theft of a computing device or media used by the organization, such as a laptop, smartphone, or authentication token.
Other:	An attack that does not fit into any of the other categories.

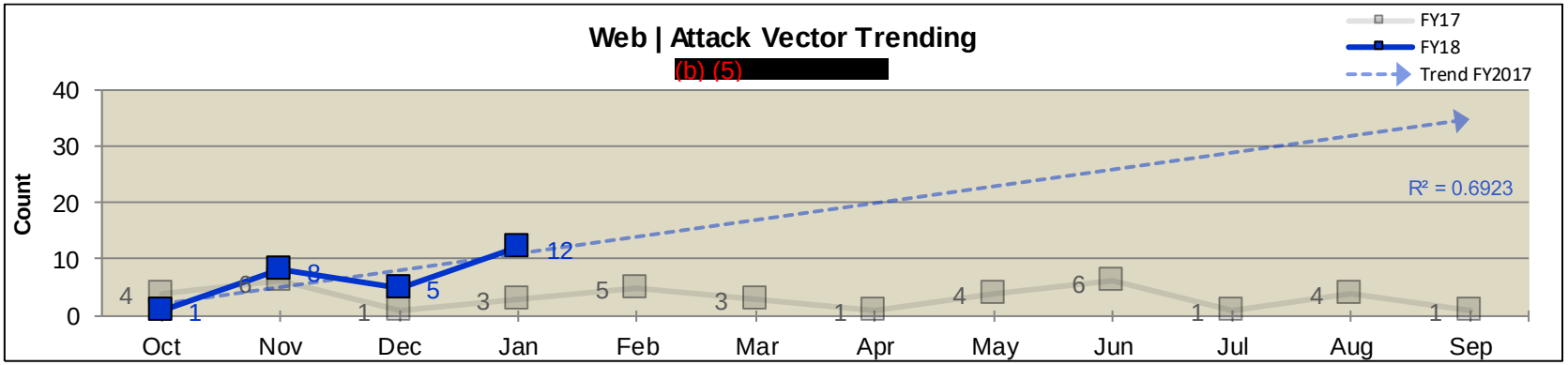
(b) (5)

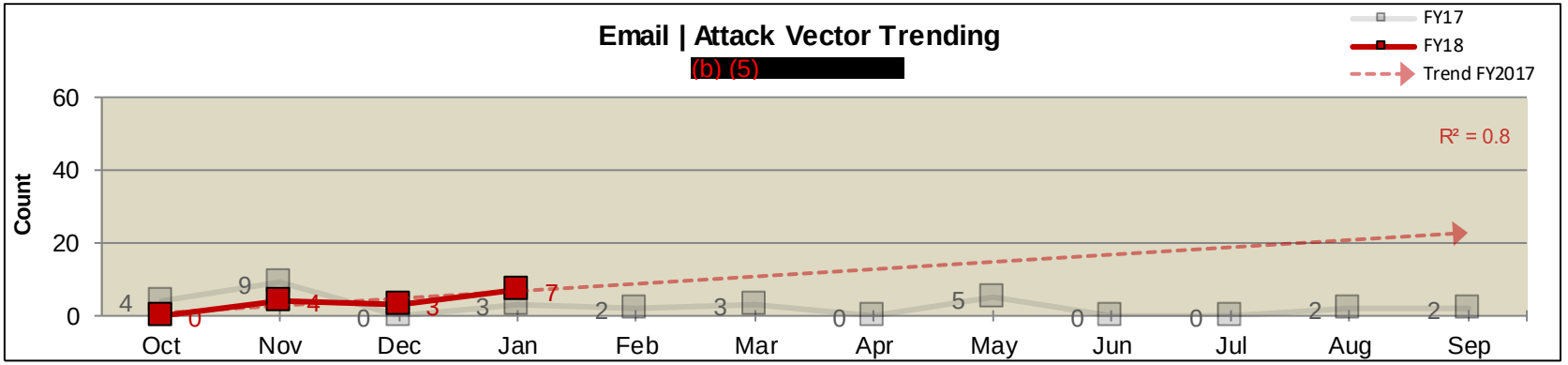
(b) (5)

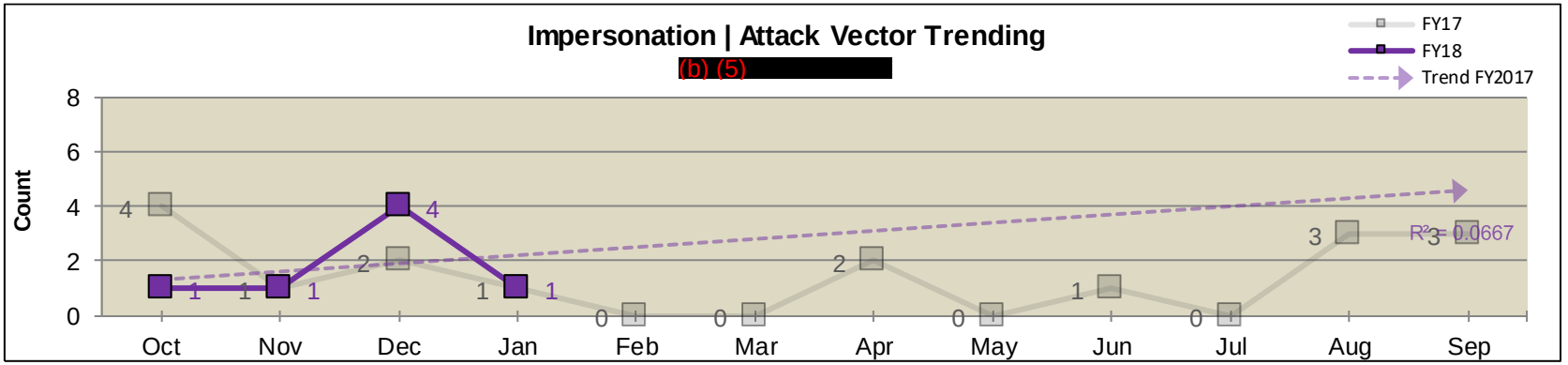
Exhibit 21: Attack Vector Report | Trending





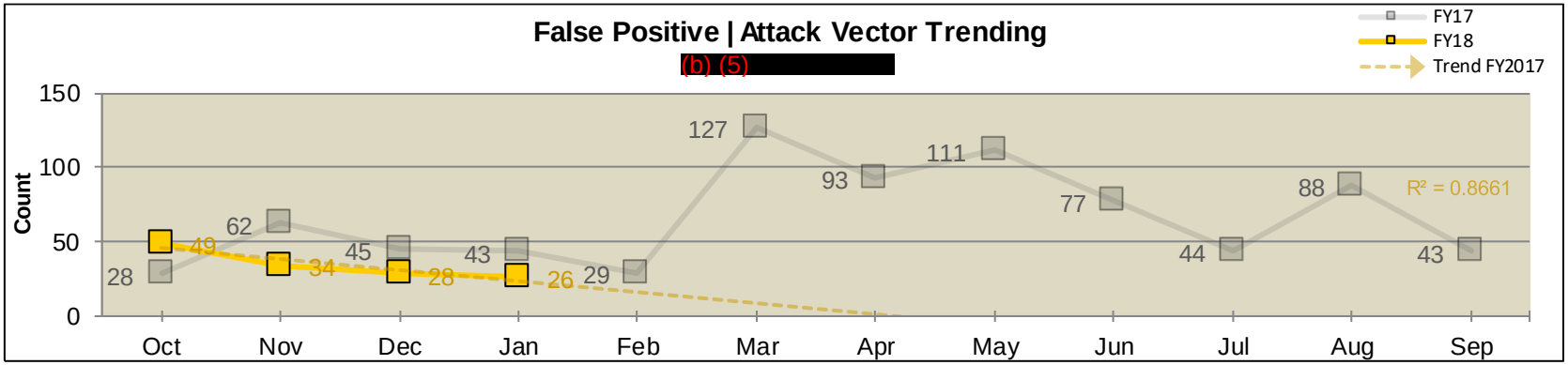


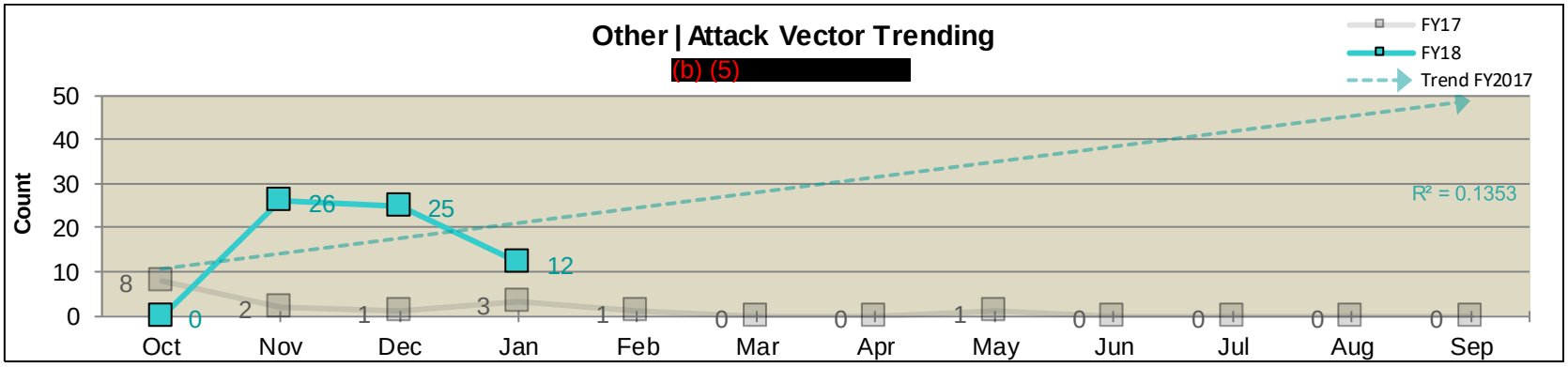

Email | Attack Vector Trending
(b) (5)
FY17
FY18
Trend FY2017
R² = 0.8
Count
60
40
20
0
4
9
4
0
3
3
7
2
3
0
5
0
0
2
2
Oct
Nov
Dec
Jan
Feb
Mar
Apr
May
Jun
Jul
Aug
Sep


Impersonation | Attack Vector Trending
(b) (5)
FY17
FY18
Trend FY2017
R² = 0.0667
Count
8
6
4
2
0
4
1
1
1
2
4
1
1
0
0
2
0
1
0
3
3
Oct
Nov
Dec
Jan
Feb
Mar
Apr
May
Jun
Jul
Aug
Sep

(b) (5)

(b) (5)


False Positive | Attack Vector Trending
(b) (5)
FY17
FY18
Trend FY2017
Count
150
100
50
0
28
62
45
43
29
127
93
111
77
44
88
43
49
34
28
26
R² = 0.8661
Oct
Nov
Dec
Jan
Feb
Mar
Apr
May
Jun
Jul
Aug
Sep


Other | Attack Vector Trending
(b) (5)
FY17
FY18
Trend FY2017
Count
50
40
30
20
10
0
8
2
1
3
1
0
0
1
0
0
0
0
0
26
25
12
R² = 0.1353
Oct
Nov
Dec
Jan
Feb
Mar
Apr
May
Jun
Jul
Aug
Sep

4 (b) (5) MTIPS Based Reports

4.1 (b) (5)

(b) (5)

4.1.1 (b) (5)

(b) (5)

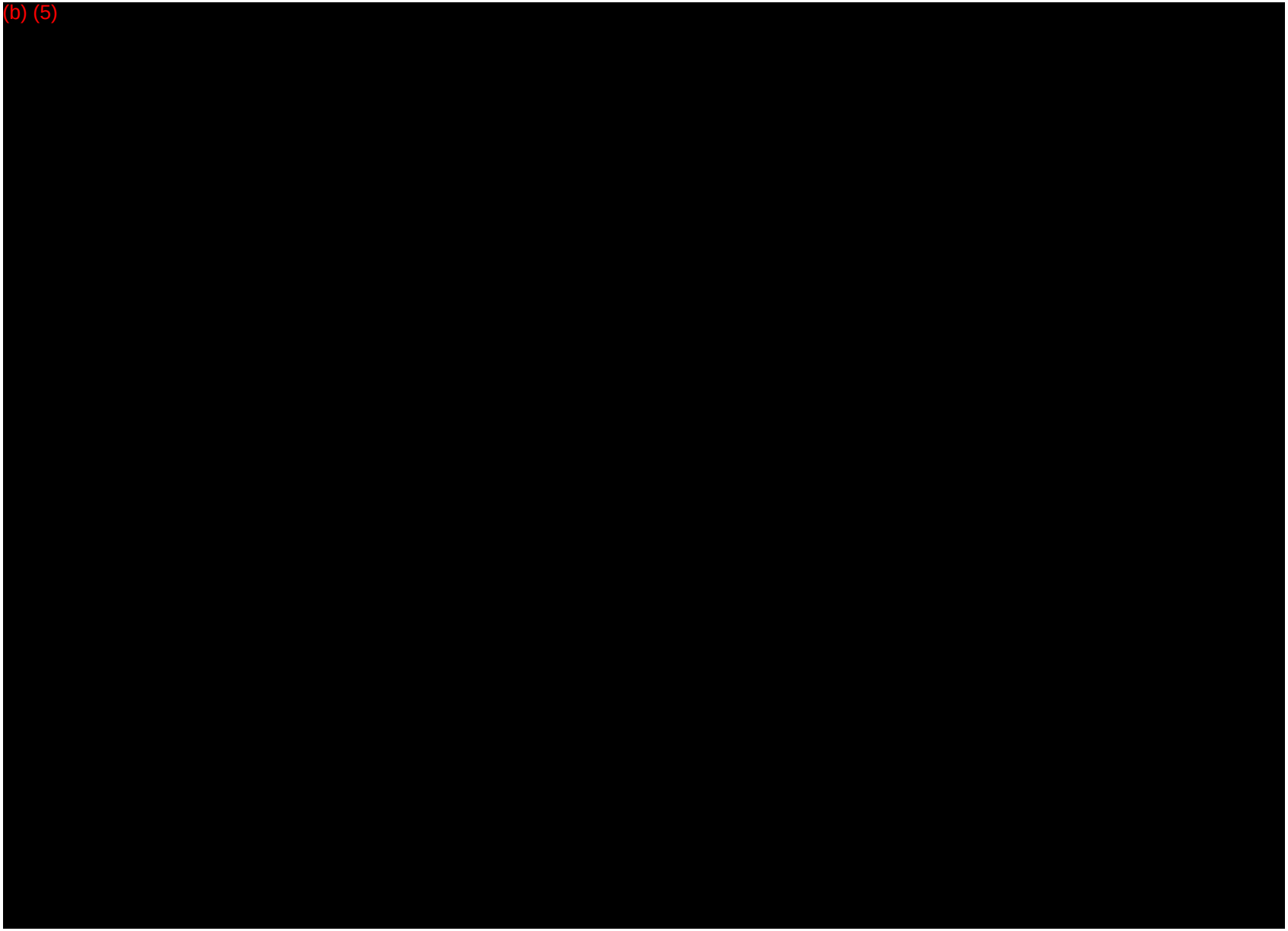


Exhibit 24: Firewall Deny Report | Trending

(b) (5)

(b) (5)

(b) (5)

(b) (5)

(b) (5)

(b) (5)

(b) (5)

(b) (5)

(b) (5)

5 Executive Level Reports

5.1 Successful Incident Attack Report | PMC

The purpose of this report is the fulfillment of Section-E of the PMC (Presidential Management Council on Cybersecurity) reporting requirement. Metrics include total attack attempts, total successful attacks, and the percentage of successful attacks within a given time period. Total attack attempts are defined as detections observed from Symantec Endpoint Protection, FireEye and the Fortinet IPS system between a unique source IP address and destination address for each hour during the reporting time period (i.e. denominator). Total successful attacks are defined as Remedy logged incidents with definable malware (i.e. numerator). The percentage of successful attacks is defined as the 'Total Successful Attacks' divided by 'Total Attack Attempts'. This metric is reported on monthly and quarterly time periods.

CSIRC ► Events ► Incidents ► Successful Attacks	CSIRC ► Events ► Incidents ► Successful Attacks
Time Frame: **January FY18**	Time Frame: **Q2 FY18**
Total Attack Attempts: **158053**	Total Attack Attempts: **514566**
Total Successful Attacks: **9**	Total Successful Attacks: **29**
Percentage of Successful Attacks: **0.006%**	Percentage of Successful Attacks: **0.006%**
(b) (5)	(b) (5)

6 (b) (5)

6.1 (b) (5)

[redacted]

- [redacted]